time is for expenditures to be kept from growing very significantly. (A 4-percent annual increase in gross national product would normally produce roughly a $4 billion increase in Government revenues, but this amount of gain is probably not attainable for fiscal 1966 because of the offsetting effect of the second step of tax reduction. There is talk of more tax cuts in a year or so.

The most desirable course, considering all this, would for the President to propose, and the public to insist, that Government spending be held below $100 billion until revenues catch up. It is possible that this could produce a balanced budget for 1967. This is a very difficult goal, considering where we are now. It can be attained, but only if a number of factors work out favorably.

1. The economy must carry on at a 4- to 5-percent annual growth rate. Any recession could defer a balanced budget for many more years.

2. Reductions in some Government programs must be imposed. There are good sizable candidates in the farm program (where reductions are politically almost impossible); in the expensive space program (where expenditures can be stretched out and made more effective if the ill-advised goal of a "man on the Moon by 1970" is extended); in the production of atomic weapons (attainable if military target and warhead requirements are suitably re-evaluated); and in defense costs, especially manpower and maintenance of conventional forces (of which President Eisenhower has been an outspoken critic) and overseas defense commitments, including the large number of troops in Europe (which President Eisenhower has many times questioned). By these steps a good start could be made toward the 25-percent reduction in defense expenditures which former Defense Undersecretary Roswell Gilpatrick says may be achieved over a period of time, and American industry would not suffer because most of the reductions would be in operating and overhead costs, and the rest would be very gradual. There are many other opportunities for lesser reductions throughout the budget, of which rural electrification and agricultural conservation are good examples.

3. The President must find a way to stop the normal upward bureaucratic "creep" in other agency activities. There are many programs not related to population growth, to timetables, or to any specific measure of need, that year after year move slowly upward in response to self-generated opportunities in the Government offices. These programs could be stabilized by the President and the Congress until the budget is in balance, at which time new evaluations could be made and new priorities fixed. Among the programs which could, without harm to welfare or national security, be frozen at present levels are soil conservation, construction of public buildings, geological survey, watershed protection, coast and geodetic survey, Corps of Engineers construction, sport fisheries, Bureau of Reclamation construction, foreign agricultural service, and medical research. These are merely illustrations. There are many others.

4. And again, new programs must be withheld until the budget is able to absorb them without strain; and necessary additions to old programs must be financed by reprogramming down some of their present scope.

In other words, the problems of the President in achieving a fiscal balance are imposing and monumental in the light of recent trends and countervailing present forces. Only the utmost determination in Washington and support at home can retard the trend of credit-card spending of the last 30 years.

There are some things that businessmen ought to be willing to do to help achieve the objective of restraint in Government finances. I pose them to you in the conviction that, without strong and emphatic demand from the general public for sound budgetary procedures and practices, the Nation will go merrily along on its deficit-ridden way until it finds itself in a predicament of debt and inflexibility which will sap the national vitality and leave us too weakened to deal with internal and external emergencies.

Here are things each of us can do:

1. Study and understand the annual budgets in more detail, so we are not unduly influenced by published totals which, unfortunately, do not reveal much of the meaningful facts about Government finances. Only by comparison of individual appropriations and categories are the trends clearly evident.

2. Support measures for economy wherever indicated, even though they may mean some temporary disadvantage for our community or our industry. The President and the Congress need to know, year in and year out, that we want sound fiscal policy.

3. Oppose the proliferation and growth of Federal programs not justified by a strict test of necessity for the Nation's security or welfare. Desirability is not adequate justification for Government spending.

4. Support proposals which would give taxpayers a greater direct voice on Federal spending. One such proposal now in Congress is for a Presidential advisory commission on Federal expenditures (which, however, in its present form calls for too many members from the ranks of Government).

5. Urge and support proposals to improve congressional review of fiscal matters. One of these especially worthy would provide a joint congressional committee on the budget, with staffing for majority and minority parties, to provide research on budgetary policy and trends, preliminary to annual appropriation actions. Such a committee could insist on more long-range studies like that which we released in 1961, and more consideration to the long-range consequences of budgetary actions.

You will note, I am sure, that nowhere in this analysis do I say a word about foreign aid. There is no need for me to belittle it; it has few friends. The honest danger is, believe it or not, that under present conditions and attitudes, it may be cut too low for the Nation's good. If you wonder why I make a point of saying this, I hope you will conclude that at least it establishes this whole analysis as being unbiased and objective.

GEN. PAUL D. HARKINS, DECORATED

(Mr. MURPHY of New York (at the request of Mr. PATTEN) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, at 11:30 a.m. this morning President Johnson decorated Gen. Paul D. Harkins with the third Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal, which is the Nation's highest award for meritorious service and which is awarded only to those soldiers who serve in a position of great responsibility. The country is indeed fortunate to have had General Harkins on active duty in the Regular U.S. Army for the past 35 years. General Harkins was born in Massachusetts. His distinguished career includes service as deputy chief of staff of Task Force NATO in 1942 and 1943; deputy chief of staff, 7th U.S. Army in 1943 and 1944; deputy chief of staff to General Patton's 3d Army throughout the campaigns across France and Germany. He was the inspirational commandant of the cadet corps at West Point from 1948 to 1951, and then commanded the 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions in Korea and also served as chief of staff of the 8th U.S. Army in Korea. In 1960 he was deputy commander and chief of staff for Headquarters, USAR Pacific, until his assignment in 1962 as commander of the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Vietnam and Thailand.

I had the privilege of serving with General Harkins for 4 years and there is no man whom I respect more, as a soldier and as a man. I would like to include the remarks of President Johnson as he presented the Distinguished Service Medal to General Harkins, and I would also like to include herein the response by General Harkins:

The PRESIDENT. General Harkins, Mrs. Harkins, Secretaries Rusk and McNamara, ladies and gentlemen, and distinguished guests, few duties of the Presidency are so gratifying as an occasion such as this when we come here to say on behalf of a grateful Nation, "Well done" to a good and faithful servant.

Since this Republic was born 188 years ago, our success has come in very large measure from the willingness of individual Americans to serve the cause of us all wherever duty might call, whatever sacrifice duty might command. General Harkins has at every post and in every way personified this tradition. He has exemplified this great ideal. He has served his country faithfully and well in a long and distinguished career. As staff officer, as senior commander in Europe, in the Far East, he has always been outstanding.

It is a measure of the man and testimony to his valor that General Harkins has received the Distinguished Service Medal twice previously for his achievements during World War II and in Korea.

If medals could be awarded to the wives of officers and men in our services, certainly Mrs. Harkins could deserve high honors today herself. For the past 82 months, while the general has held three extremely sensitive commands in Europe and the Pacific and Vietnam, Mrs. Harkins, as she is today, has been continuously at her husband's side.

Here at the White House earlier this week it was my privilege to present the Distinguished Service Citation to four outstanding civilian career servants who are in the Federal service. I emphasized then that many of our old stereotypes about public employees are obsolete. I said that we must have and we are receiving a new quality of excellence from those who serve the people in civil service positions today.

I think much the same thing may be said, and should be said, about the career, professional military man who serves the cause of freedom in the uniform of the United States today. The old stereotypes do not fit the new generation of American military men. Our democratic society has produced a new breed of commanders. They are men who are devoted to that society's values as well as to that society's survival. Their concern for our preparedness does not eclipse their concern for the world's peace. We and the free world owe to them a debt of deep respect, not only for their professional service, but for their service as citizens of a free civilian society as well.

General Harkins will retire from the service on the 1st of August. I have asked Secretary McNamara, who has such great and unlimited confidence in this great soldier, to have the general remain in the Washington area so that we may benefit from his broad knowledge of and his experience in the various theaters of the world, and particularly southeast Asia.

So, General Harkins, on behalf of the Nation, I am very proud and quite privileged to present to you today the Second Oak Leaf Cluster for your Distinguished Service Medal. I congratulate you. I thank you. I wish you and Mrs. Harkins well for your long and faithful service to freedom around the world. You have earned the best that can come to anyone.

(The citation was read by Secretary McNamara.)

The PRESIDENT. General Harkins' friends are here and I know he will want to visit with them and say hello to them. If you care to, you may proceed.

General HARKINS. Mr. President, Secretary McNamara, Secretary Rusk, distinguished guests, I am greatly honored and deeply moved for this ceremony this morning, and I deeply appreciate also your coming over here to be a member of this occasion. I know how busy you all are, but I certainly appreciate it.

I accept this honor with deep humility, and I will wear the Distinguished Service Medal not for what I have done in Vietnam, but for what the many thousands of Americans, wonderful people, have done there up to today. They have made a tremendous contribution to the effort in southeast Asia. And particularly for those who have given the supreme sacrifice I will wear this.

There is another group that I would like to wear it for, and they are as deserving as myself; it is what I call my "first team," my chief of staff, Dick Weede, is a marine; General Timmes, my Army commander; Rollen Anthus, my Air Force commander; and Captain Drachnik, of the Navy, my Navy commander. They are all here today, and to the "first team" I appreciate all of the work and the very fine work you did.

Mr. President, I want to thank you, the Members of both Houses of Congress, the members of the services, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and last, but not least, Mr. McNamara and the Department of Defense, for all of the support that I have had while I have been in Vietnam.

I don't think any commander any place, at any time, ever got as full support as I have, and it has made my job so easy out in Vietnam. As you know, I have always been an optimist. I guess I was born one, and I continue to be an optimist about Vietnam. There will be times when things look dull, but that is not for the weak. When I left Vietnam, I was very encouraged from the reports I received, and from going around the country and the reports I received from the various advisers throughout the land, very, very encouraged.

As you know, running a complicated war such as is going on in Vietnam now, with a good, strong government, is very, very difficult to do. Without an effective government, it is almost impossible. Up to just recently we haven't had an effective government for, say, the last 9 months. So when you are not in command, and you are trying to go to see somebody to tell them what to do or give them some advice, you can't find them and if you do find somebody, they are not the right people. It is very, very difficult. I think now that General Khanh and his government, which has been in power for 4 months, is beginning to take hold, the programs that we have helped them devise are beginning to show more success here and there. I won't say everything is fine. It isn't. But at least we have a good base, the Government is on the initiative, and I think they have the determination and the will, and all we need is time and patience.

I am reminded of our own revolution. It took 8 years to get through our revolution, and then we ran into some of the toughest guerrillas that we ever want to run into any place—the American Indians. We started what we call in Vietnam today an oil spot moving across the country. The last Indian war was 1892, over 100 years after we started our Revolution. There is a social revolution going on now in Vietnam. They are not at the stage to say "We the people," but when they do get to that stage, then things will be fine.

Again, I thank you very, very much for this occasion, and I wish the new group that is going out there all of the best of luck and I am sure you will find a wonderful setup in the American forces.

Thank you very much, Mr. President.

NAACP'S 55TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Mr. NIX (at the request of Mr. PATTEN) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, under permission granted, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following remarks taking notice of and directing the attention of my colleages in both Houses to the 55th Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. During this entire week, the officers, delegates, and friends of this magnificent organization will be reflecting upon recent events and planning ahead for the long struggle for full compliance and equal opportunity under law.

Mr. Speaker, it is very significant that this meeting immediately follows passage in the U.S. Senate of the first comprehensive Civil Rights Act since 1875. That this event and the eventual final enactment of the law are landmarks in the history of the Nation will be duly noted by the NAACP convention speakers and delegates. It is fitting, then, that this great association meets in Washington, the seat of the Nation's Government, at such a propituous moment.

The lengthy and bitter fight to obtain equality under law for all Americans has indeed reached a critical stage. In the forefront of that campaign over the last 55 years, the NAACP has been the undisputed leader among all organizations, past and present, which have made significant contributions to the movement.

Mr. Speaker, when the all-Negro Niagara movement merged with the racially mixed group of conscientious and freedom-loving Americans in New York, in 1909, the NACCP was born. Since that time, the association has been a model of Negro-white cooperation in the fields of civil rights and race relations. Thus, the NAACP has demonstrated clearly to the Nation and the world, what can be accomplished when American citizens of every race, from every locale, and with varied socio-economic backgrounds combine their energies and concentrate on the most vital unfinished business of the American Republic—the movement to obtain equal status and treatment under law for every American, regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin.

In the area of legal action the NAACP has no peers. Its record of cases won in the courts of the land, and especially before the U.S. Supreme Court, is a signal tribute to the justice of its cause and the ability of its legal staff. On the local scene, its 1,762 branches, youth and college chapters in 49 States are ever vigilant and highly effective in resolving civil rights problems, often without the intervention of the national office. These are local people working on local problems within a local context. The fact that their activity results in restructuring local race relations is indicative of the great neglect and severe injustices which have too long existed in too many communities. They cannot be praised too highly.

Mr. Speaker, there is no such thing as a "typical year" in the history of the association. Every year stands out as a year of progress marked with varying degrees of disappointment and occasioned by some stark tragedies. However, in no year has the association been content to rest upon its past accomplishments; but rather it has kept flailing away toward the destruction of racial discrimination and segregation wherever it existed and in whatever form it reared its ugly head. The NAACP has always been truly in the vanguard of the movement for equal rights.

Certainly among its notable accomplishments has been its almost single-handed fight against legal murder in the form of lynching—a fight which has seen the incidence of lynching disappear and, with it, the destruction of the main weapon in the "rule by fear" tactics of segregationist bigots. But death is still a consequence of vigorous civil rights activity and violence is a constant companion of or threat to every civil rights worker. Vivid demonstrations of this were seen in the tragic deaths of NAACP Field Secretaries Harry Moore, of Florida, in 1951, and more recently, Medgar Evers, of Mississippi. These acts of criminal violence vividly underscore the need for strong and continuous protection of the rights of Negroes to life, liberty, and equality.

Other organizations make important contributions to the movement for equal rights, too. However, their existence and successes in no wise constitute challenges to the leadership which so consistently and vigorously has been provided by the NAACP. In fact, these organizations are not only compatible with and complimentary to the NAACP, but they are also largely dependent upon the association which furnishes the bulk of the successful legal action that turns victories won in the streets and public squares into permanent and progressive developments in American constitutional law.

While legal action is not by any means the only activity the NAACP undertakes, it is certainly one of the most important in terms of the numbers and the significance of the cases. One need only recall the invalidation of the White Primary, in *Smith* v. *Allwright* (1944); the bar to court enforcement of racial restrictive covenants, in *Shelly* v. *Kraemer* (1948);